

TEXAS STATE RAILROAD  
TERMINAL NEAR RUSK



**Old Rusk Penitentiary Bldg.**— Central administration building of present Rusk State Hospital built as main building of former Rusk State Prison, 1878. Iron structures, including dome of State Capitol, fabricated here by prisoners. Ave. A and U.S. 69. Historical marker gives details.

**Rusk State Park**— 100-acre park around the Rusk terminal of Texas State Railroad (see below). Group shelter, bathhouse, tennis courts, picnic area, primitive and hookup camping. In scenic area of towering pines 2 miles west on U.S. 84; admission.

**Scenic Drive**— Several routes near Rusk offer excellent woodland scenery: U.S. 69 both north and south; also F.M. 347, F.M. 747 (neither shown on most maps) that lead north from U.S. 84 west.

**Texas State Railroad**— Operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, antique steam engines power vintage coaches 25.5 miles to Palestine in the nation's longest, skinniest state park through dense East Texas forestlands. Operates weekends Mar. - May; then daily except Tues. & Wed. through mid-Aug.; weekends through Oct. Reservations advisable. (In Texas call toll-free 1-800/442-8951.) Fee for train ride. Depot is in Rusk State Park (see above). Also see PALESTINE.



**Transportation.** — Railroads and good highways are necessary for travel and for the transportation of products. The Agricultural Belt is well served by numerous highways and railroads. The railroads of our state are shown on the map on pages 48-49. From Salt Lake City steam railroads go east, west, north, and south. A number of shorter lines have been built to serve the mines and industries, not only in Salt Lake Valley, but also in other parts of the state. Electric trains from Salt Lake City run north into southern Idaho, and as far south in Utah as Payson, in Utah County.

The highways of Utah are shown on the map, page 62. Locate United States Highway 91. This is the most important highway in Utah. It runs the entire length of the state, connecting Salt Lake

City with the states to the north and northwest, and is also a part of one of the transcontinental highways to the Pacific Coast. Locate important highways that run east and west of Salt Lake City.

From earliest days Salt Lake City has been an important point on the travel and mail routes between the East and the West. It was a station for stage-coaches and the Pony Express. When the railroads were built it rapidly became a railway center. It has now become an important point for air mail and passenger service. Salt Lake Airport is one of the largest in the country. Much of the air mail between the Pacific Coast and the East goes through Salt Lake Airport.

**Salt Lake City.** — Salt Lake City is the capital and chief city of Utah. It stands on what was barren desert in 1847. There are many places of interest in the city (101 A-B). The Mormon Temple and the Tabernacle in Temple Square attract many visitors. The Capitol building (47 A) is built on a hill, where one can obtain magnificent views of the city, the

*"Our Home State & the New World,"*

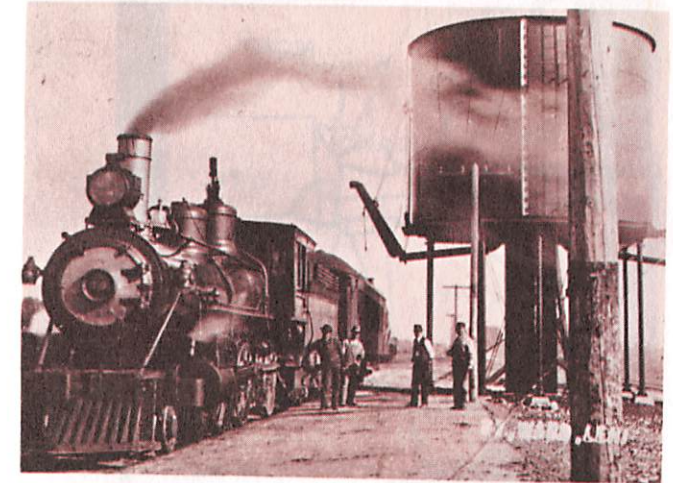
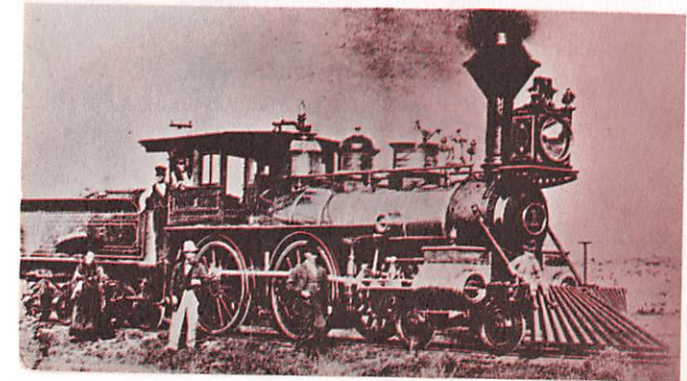


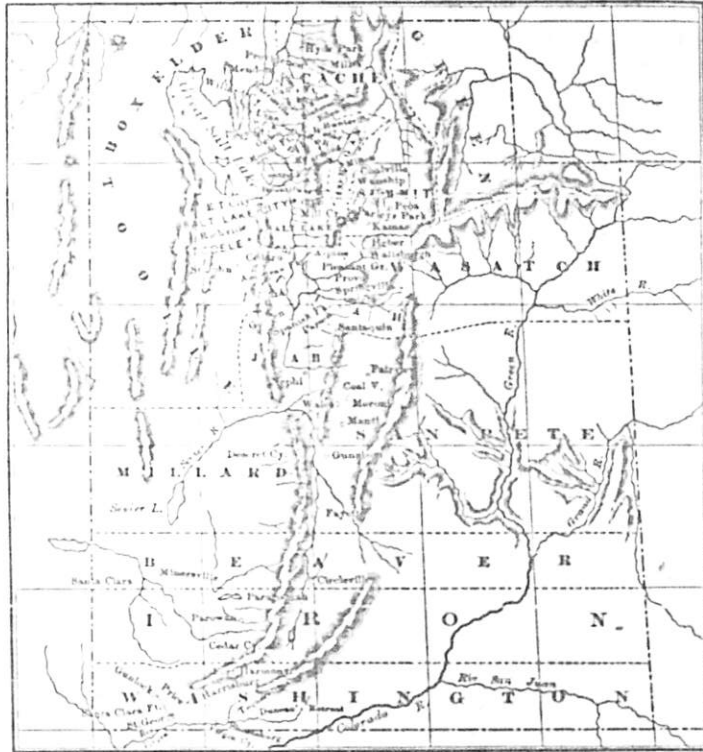
Photo — courtesy Bob Edwards  
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad  
Co.'s Lehi junction in 1907

First Union Pacific engine (Black Hawk) to enter Ogden, March 8, 1869, and first engine purchased by Utah Central Railroad.

Photo — courtesy Union Pacific Railroad Co.



Within the territory of Utah many new colonies were established. In 1853 the first settlement was made in Summit county by one Samuel Snider, who built a number of sawmills in Parley Park. In 1861 the county was organized, and soon became noted for



PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS IN 1862.

its mineral resources, among them being gold, silver, lead, copper, coal, iron, and mica. Its coal-fields first

Brannan had established a newspaper styled the *Yerba Buena California Star*, with the press, type, and fixtures brought from the office of *The Prophet*, in New York. It was continued until the close of 1848. See *Hist. Cal.*, v. 552, this series. *Richards' Bibliog. of Utah*, MS., 12-13. In Feb. 1856 Geo. Q. Cannon commenced the issue in San Francisco of a weekly paper named the *Western Standard*. It was discontinued in Sept. 1857, when the brethren were recalled to Utah, *Id.*, 14.

brought it into prominence, and to aid in their development a short line of railroad was built,<sup>54</sup> but afterward dismantled and abandoned. Coalville, the present county seat, was first settled in 1859.<sup>55</sup> In 1858 the site of the present town of Kamas was occupied as a grazing ground by Thomas Rhoads, and was then known as Rhoads Valley. Two years later a few families settled there, and in 1862 a ward was organized, with William G. Russell as presiding elder.<sup>56</sup>

About seven miles north-west of Kamas, and on the east bank of the Weber, the village of Peoa was founded in 1860 by a party of ten settlers.<sup>57</sup>

In 1853 Fort Bridger, with its Mexican grant of thirty square miles of land, on which stood a few cabins, was sold for \$8,000 to the Mormons,<sup>58</sup> who during the following year expended an equal sum in improvements. This was the first property owned by the saints in Green River county. At Fort Supply, in this neighborhood, a settlement was formed about the same time by John Nebeker, Isaac Bullock, and about fifty others from Salt Lake and Utah counties. In 1862 the first settlement was made in Wasatch county, south of Green River and Summit counties, on the site of the present village of Wallsburg.<sup>59</sup> Situated for the most part at an elevation of about seven thousand feet, with a heavy snow-fall and prolific of streams, this section of the territory was and is yet mainly used for stock-ranges, though in the

<sup>54</sup> The Summit County Railroad.

<sup>55</sup> By H. B. Wild, A. B. Williams, W. H. Smith, and others. It was incorporated in 1867. *Sloan's Utah Gazetteer*, 1884, 149. Summit co. was so named from the fact that it included the summit of the Wasatch range. *Richards' Utah Misc.*, MS., 1.

<sup>56</sup> The settlers lived in a fort until 1870, when a city survey was made, and they moved out to their lots.

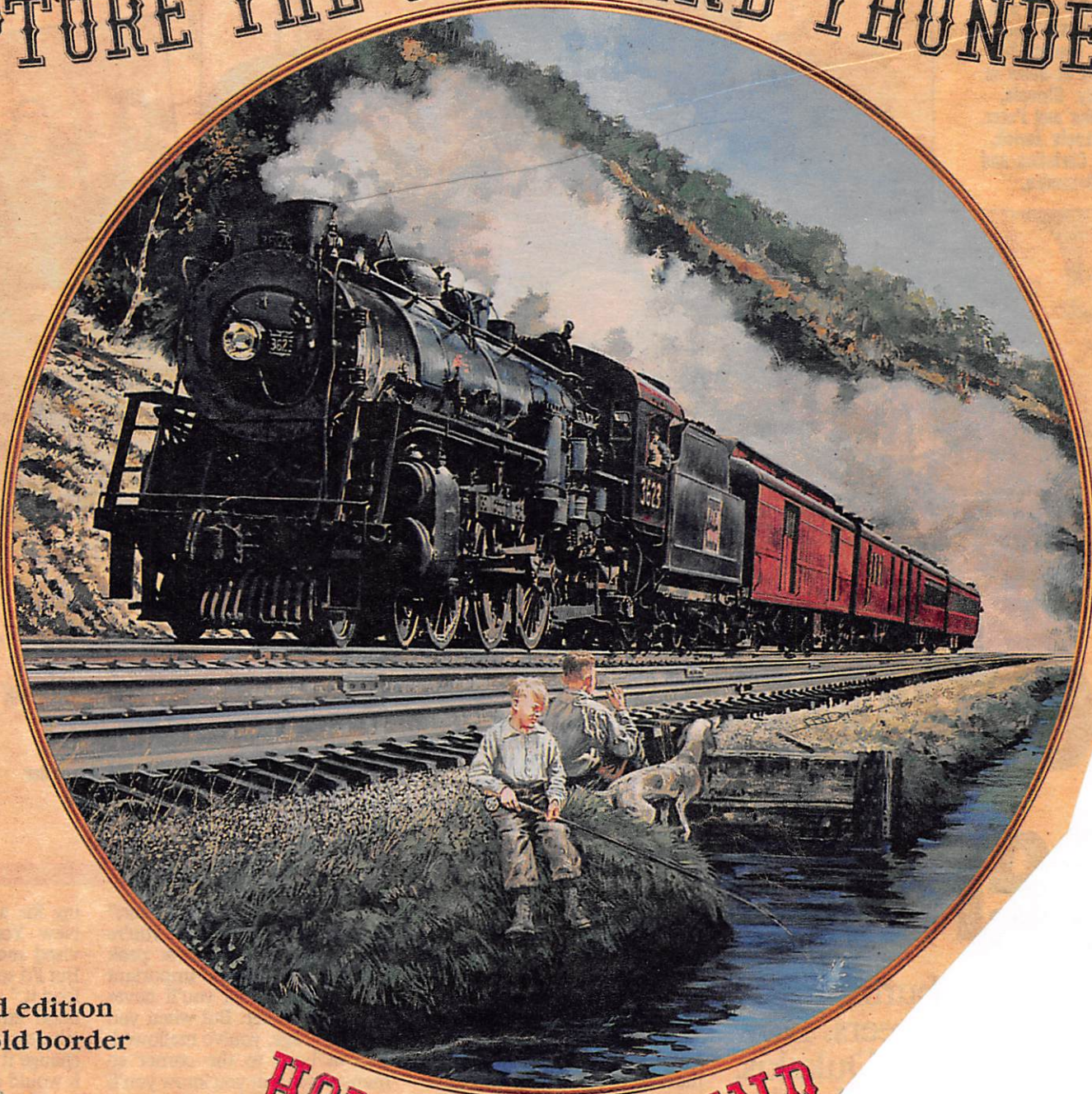
<sup>57</sup> The first house was built by Henry Barnum and Jacob M. Truman. *Id.*, 150.

<sup>58</sup> The deeds are now in the possession of the church officials at S. L. City. *Trans. Wyom. Acad. Sciences*, 1882, pp. 81-2. Miles Goodyear, the owner, was married to a sister of the Indian chief Walker. *Young's Early Exper.*, MS., 5.

<sup>59</sup> By Wm Wall, E. Garr, and Jas Laird. *Sloan's Utah Gazetteer*, 1884, p. 158. In 1866 Wallsburg was organized as a ward.



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